

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 3 and 5 are currently pending. Claims 1 and 3 are amended. Claim 4 has been canceled.

The Title

The Title was objected to. The Title was amended above.

Drawings

The drawings were objected to. These drawing objections are now rendered moot in view of amended claim 1 which recites an LC resonant circuit being “connected in series with said secondary side winding of said transformer.”

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jang** (US 6,934,167) in view of **Meins** (US 6,515,878). However, it is submitted that the cited prior art, either alone or in combination, does not render obvious all the claimed features of the present invention.

For instance, **Jang** does not disclose or render obvious the claimed resonant frequency detecting means. The Office Action referenced the “primary-current feedback frequency control” of **Jang** for this feature. However, the primary-current feedback frequency control does not detect a frequency of the LC resonant circuit connected to the high voltage side of the

transformer. Instead, the primary-current feedback frequency control senses the *primary* resonant current changes in the *primary* resonant circuit. (See, e.g., **Jang**, column 3, lines 56-61, hereinafter formatted as 3:56-61).

In particular, **Jang** is unlike the present claimed invention because **Jang** uses two resonant circuits, a primary resonant circuit and a secondary resonant circuit, each having a resonant capacitor C. (See, e.g., 3:35-36, 43-44; Fig. 4). Inductive and capacitive elements shown in Fig. 5 on each of the primary and secondary sides of the transformer TR create respective primary and secondary resonant circuits that are inductively coupled to each other through the primary and secondary windings of the transformer. (See, e.g., 3:44-47; 4:18-21).

What is sensed and operated on by primary-current feedback frequency control of **Jang** is the sensed primary current $I_{PR(SENSE)}$ in the primary resonant circuit. (See, e.g., 5:46-55; Fig. 8). This is not detecting the frequency of the LC resonant circuit 3 of the present application. As such, **Jang** does not teach or suggest the claimed resonant frequency detecting means.

Moreover, because what is detected by **Jang**'s primary-current feedback frequency control is not the frequency of the LC resonant circuit, **Jang** also does not disclose nor render obvious the claimed "means for feeding the frequency detected by said resonant frequency detecting means back to said driving means."

For at least these reasons, the present claimed invention patentably distinguishes over the cited prior art, either alone or in combination.

Application No.: 10/579,468
Art Unit: 2838

Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. §1.111
Attorney Docket No.: 062518

Double Patenting Rejection

Claims 1-5 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3 and 5 of copending Application No. 10/581,916. Concurrently filed herewith is a terminal disclaimer that overcomes this double patenting rejection.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, Applicants submit that the claims, as herein amended, are in condition for allowance. Applicants request such action at an early date.

If the Examiner believes that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

If this paper is not timely filed, Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such an extension or any other fees that may be due with respect to this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-2866.

Respectfully submitted,
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP



John P. Kong
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 40,054
Telephone: (202) 822-1100
Facsimile: (202) 822-1111

JPK/af